

**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.**

**PRICE THREEPENCE**

**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.**

**W**ANTED, a useful GIRL, about fourteen years of age. Apply No. 308, Pitt-street South.

**W**ANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs WETHERILL, 307, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a staunch Cart HORSE; also American Waggon. GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street.

**W**ANTED, competent COOKS, housemaids, General Servants, for engagement. Apply Mrs. GAPP.

**W**ANTED, a little GIRL. Apply No. 232, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, a Female General SERVANT, able to cook. Criterion Hotel, corner King and York st.

**W**ANTED, a CHILD to Weanurse at home: For particulars apply No. 251, Essex-street.

**W**ANTED, a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT, No. 7, Stanley-street.

**W**ANTED, BOOT RIVETTERS; married men preferred. Apply Botany Tannery.

**W**ANTED, a GARDENER. Apply at 112, Dowling street, or to Mr. COHEN, Burwood.

**W**ANTED, a JOINER. G. A. ELLIOTT, 14 Phillip-street.

**W**ANTED, a good UPHOLSTERER. 311, Pitt street.

**W**ANTED, a good **PLASTERER**. Mr. MOORE  
Pymont Bridge Road, Glebe.

**W**ANTED, a General **SERVANT**. Apply to Mr.  
M. FARRELL, Susan-street, Newtown.

**W**ANTED, two **STONEMASONS**, at M.  
McQUADE'S, Potto' Point.

**W**ANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking  
No. 66, Covey's-buildings, Market-street.

**W**ANTED, a thorough HARNESSE MAKER  
Apply to J. DUNN, 754, George-street South.

**W**ANTED, Commission TRAVELLERS. Address  
T. H., Box 276, Post Office.

**W**ANTED, an active BOY, to be useful. V.  
ROSSITER, Furniture Warehouse, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, a GROOM. Apply at DRISCOLL  
Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, two 250 gallon corrugated iron TANK  
cottage mounted, 120 feet. 52b, Brickfield-hill.

**W**ANTED, a first-class Wheeler and Wilson Machi  
HAND. 265, Crown-street, near Reservoir.

**W**ANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs.  
BAYLIS, Cottage next Christ Church.

**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT, who can wash at  
iron. Mrs. CUSACK'S, 535, Brickfield-hill.

**W**ANTED, a useful GIRL, about 15. Mrs. SMITH, Parker-street, Haymarket.

**W**ANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Nurse, and assistant in housework. Harbour View Hotel, George-st. North.

**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to M. DINGLE, 60, William-street.

**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, afternoon, o'clock, Belvidere House, Upper William-st. South.

**W**ANTED a strong LAD, about 18, that can drive references. Corner Palmer and Woolloomooloo st.

**W**ANTED, two or three APPRENTICES for a ship Sahah Jehan. Apply R. TOWNS and C.

**W**ANTED, by a young lady, a SITUATION  
SALESWOMAN. *P. V.*, HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, a SITUATION, COOK and LAUN-  
DRESS; good references. *M. M.*, HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, a respectable GIRL; good character in-  
ferable. 195, PHILIP-street, near King-street.

**W**ANTED, a thorough good female COOK. M LONGFORD, Blue Bell Hotel, Brakine-street.

**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Toy Shop, 780, George-street South.

**W**ANTED, a BAKER—one that understands business. D. BEDFORD, baker, Newtown It.

**W**ANTED, a SHOP, with yard, in a good thoroughfare. Address to E. S., HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, a MAN, accustomed to Farm Work and Gardening. Apply at 127, Phillip-st. at 10 o'clock.

**W**ANTED, a respectable Young MAN, age 16 to 18. Apply J. S. HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, a young LADY as an APPRENTICE to the Drapery Trade. 558, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a good JOINER. E. HEAD, brazier, York-street, opposite Post Office Hotel.

**W**ANTED, a respectable LAD, about 16, as an APPRENTICE to the Gunsmith's trade. will send

**W**ANTED, a good HORSESHOEER, to join the advertiser. Apply J. BRADY, Bay-street, Wexford.

**W**ANTED, a young MAN, to deliver meat, one s  
customed to the shipping preferred. EDWARD  
ARSCOTT, Lower George-street.

**W**ANTED, a respectable young Woman as Gen  
SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. JOHNSON, 3

**W**ANTED, a respectable Englishwoman, as General SERVANT. Apply at No. 3, Leicester-place, Underwood-street, Paddington.

**W**ANTED, a COACHMAN, thoroughly up to the work. Apply at Perry Lodge, Potts' Point, between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

**W**ANTED, at Mrs. HOPSON'S Millinery & Hat  
Fitting, a respectable Girl, to be useful. Of  
George-street.

**W**ANTED, a respectable young Woman,  
WALFRESS. BARRY'S Dining Rooms, oppo-  
site the Market, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a thoroughly competent General **MAN**  
**W**ANT. Good reference as to character required.  
261, Elizabeth-street.

**W**ANTED, a thoroughly practical Man, capable  
of taking the **MANAGEMENT** of an Agriculture  
and Dairy Farm. Address J. F., **HERALD** Office.

**W**ANTED, for the Country, two strong LADS; also two MEN, used to farming. **ROBERT CAM BELL**, Commercial Store, Sassex-street.

**W**ANTED, a first-class HORSE, good in harness, sound, and free from vice. Apply at **MARTYN Bazaar**, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED to Purchase, a few pure bred Southdown EWES. Apply by letter, stating particulars to price, &c., to S. F., Post Office, Sydney.

**W**ANTED, a HOUSE in the suburbs, containing 8 or 9 rooms, near the water preferred. MORE at PRICE, 329, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a SITUATION for a youth in an office writes a good hand, and can be well recommended. Salary not the object. Address GRAY, HERALD OFFICE.

**W**ANTED, a SITUATION for a young Man, BOOKKEEPER or Porter, in town or country. D. H., Mr. Hyland's, 346, Kent-street.

**W**ANTED, to borrow \$60 for twelve months, on the security of real estate.

**W**ANTED, a trustworthy Person to take charge of a lot of cattle about to be sent from the Grey District to Moama, on the borders of Victoria. R. FITZGERALD, Moama, N.S.W. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

**W**ANTED, an experienced SALESWOMAN, to take management of the ladies' department in one of the principal houses in Queensland. Apply to THOMPSON and CO., Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, a second-hand COUNTER, about 30 ft. Also, SHELVING suitable for a drapery establishment. Apply to HUMPHRIES and CO., 39, Park-matta-street.

**W**ANTED, a SITUATION as Map COOK; country preferred. Knows business very well, and can bake good bread. Can give good and satisfactory character. Address J. C. HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, to obtain SITUATIONS in small respectable families, for two thorough good SERVANTS and one Nurse. Apply Mrs. MORRIS, Sydney Wharf.

**W**ANTED, for a Station on Derling Downs, a steady **MAN** as **BOOKKEEPER** and to instruct our young children in the plain rudiments of an English education. Applications in writing only to be addressed to **Mr. HENRY SMIT, 5, Wynyard-street.**

**W**ANTED, Two respectable **CLERKS**. Applicant must be steady, trustworthy man, well equipped in accounts and office duties; and must combine together harmoniously in that office. None but persons willing to work hard apply. In **X, First Office**.

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## JOTTINGS FROM ITALY.

[BY A TRAVELLER.]

Trieste, May 31, 1864.

TRIESTE is truly a handsome city. The streets are wide, paved with large flat stones, and have ample sidewalks. Very little of the ancient city remains. The whole seems as if it were the creation of the present century. The Cathedral and fortifications on the hills carry the mind back to the earlier times; but with these and a few other exceptions, all else is of modern and useful construction. Nothing in the architecture of the buildings has been sacrificed to beauty, utility being the first consideration, and as much ornament as necessary has been added to make them agreeable to look upon. Trieste is the especial pet of Austria, and no Government influence has been neglected to increase its trade and importance. In sad contrast to this favoured city is its fairer creation, Venice—Adriatic's ancient queen—so lovely, even in her decay, that we can scarcely realize that mortals build her, but rather deem her a spiritual creation. It seems as if her palaces had risen from the sea as the "stroke of an enchanter's wand."

At Pola, on this side, though some distance south from here, is the great Austrian Navy Yard for the Mediterranean. At Trieste are extensive ship yards belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's and the Government. The commerce of Trieste is more than that of Venice, and apparently on the increase. The city is evidently an improving one.

Although an Austrian seaport, the language spoken is Italian almost exclusively; and I should judge that more than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Italians. The manners and customs are decidedly from that peninsula.

You see here the coffee-houses with their chairs and tables in the street, at which the men spend nearly or quite one-half their time, talking nonsense, sipping coffee, sour wine or beer, and smoking villainous cigars. (I think all travellers will bear me witness that no people smoke such wicked cigars as the Italians.) Also, they have here a small public garden and several shaded walks, all of which are enjoyed by the inhabitants, especially when the sun is declining in the west.

A life might be spent dreamily and pleasantly here, for though a seaport of considerable magnitude, you will not be startled into premature death by the hurry, bustle, and noise of business. Out of America and England business seems secondary to pleasure, hence little business is done in a given time, and what is done is done badly, as we wanderers unfortunately experience. There is a more equal distribution of wealth than on the peninsula, and the peasantry, though very poor, still are enabled to keep decently clothed and do not beg as much as they do in Italy. You scarcely can realize the relief which a traveller experiences in being fifteen or twenty minutes out of the hearing of the petitions of the poor creatures. Austria has a large body of troops here, and in Venice probably 20,000, more or less, to judge from the number I have seen.

The Italians are restive and sigh for that freedom which the Austrian Emperor don't intend they shall have. In Venice this discontent is particularly marked, for every one there seems waiting and hoping for the day when Italy shall be one nation. So much is this the case that, according to the information I received from our Consul, the better classes do not dance, patronize the theatre or parties of gaiety. All outward manifestation of happiness is tabooed by them, and they seek to give to their city that melancholy which it too truly possesses of the widowed queen, disconsolate in the loneliness of magnificence decayed. Also, poor Italy! you have but the dream of unity and strength, for you have a cancer at your heart that eats your life away. You cannot be great unless the power to do evil which now exists in Rome is destroyed. It is the great Upas; all that comes under its shadow perishes.

Near Trieste, and beautifully situated, where the waves of the Adriatic wash its foundation, is the palace called Miramar, the magnificent mansion of Maximilian, now Emperor of Mexico. This scene of a race remarkable only for the devotion to the Church, will find it harder to get a life insurance now than when he was a prince living in this palace.

Nothing remains of a person in Venice so strongly of its immense naval strength during the time of the Doges, as its arsenal and its yard. You travel a circuit of two miles, and do not see all of its capacity for ship-building and manufacture of the munitions of war. This navy yard, now more than five hundred years old, is probably in size only second to some of the greatest yards belonging to modern Powers. At present a few hundred men only are at work, it being the policy of Austria to build up Trieste, and to let Venice, or its navy yard at least, go to decay.

Austria seems to expect to give up Venice sooner or later, and no effort is being made to foster trade or commerce by the Government. Therefore Venice is gradually but surely going to decay. The palaces, so chaste, so bright and so beautiful, are one by one falling from the hands of the old families into the hands of other who are more fortunate in money affairs. The works of art are being sold to be transported to adorn the palaces of nations which were unimportant. Another century under Austrian rule, and Venice will be only the skeleton of one of the proudest Powers of antiquity and the shadow of the most magnificent and unique city that the world ever had.

More than all the cities of Italy, Venice furnishes for our modern palaces and public buildings the various models from which our architects delight to copy. In fact, it is hard to find a beautiful building in our day that has not a prototype in Venice. Unlike the architecture of Rome, which seems like the conglomeration of all ideas, with no particular or prominent one, the architecture of Venice is rich in fancy, but always clear and distinct. The builders of Venice were no ordinary men. Italy has nothing to boast of more than Venice as she was.

When many a subject laid  
Looked to the winged Lion's marble pile,  
Where Venice sat in state, throned on her hundred isles.  
Among the curious things seen in the  
museum of the arsenal is a repeating pistol  
which is more than 200 years old. Instead,  
however, of the cap-lock is the match-lock; but  
even with this you see all the essentials of a  
Colt's pistol.

The models which represent the machines  
used in making or deepening the canals are  
almost exactly like our San Francisco steam  
paddy. The long arms, elevator, and every-  
thing else, exactly alike, except the motive  
power. In our paddy we use steam, while in  
the Venetian machine horse and man power was  
used.

After seeing Venice, there seems nothing  
wonderful in this age, except the mighty works  
of steam, electricity, and light. The first  
surprise are the immense obelisks found at  
Rome, which are of granite, 105 feet in length  
and 10 feet in diameter. In a time when there

was no gunpowder, how were such immense  
masses quarried? and how did the ancient  
Romans transport the same from Egypt to  
Rome? In the time of Louis Philippe, one of  
less length was brought from Egypt to Paris,  
and it taxed the powers of the French engi-  
neers; indeed, so important was the mere act  
of transportation that the whole process is sculptured  
on the pedestal in the Place de la Concorde.  
The second wonder of Italy is the building  
of Venice, an entire city in the water, so  
that almost every foundation must have been  
on piles or other submarine structure. After  
there are the beautiful temples and massive  
baths, palaces, and amphitheatres of the ancient  
Romans. Then St. Peter's will impress you  
with its size, and the Cathedral at Milan with  
its light, beautiful and complex structure.

You will perceive that everything great in  
Italy refers to the past—bustle to the present.  
Indeed, when you look at a modern Italian you  
seem to expect nothing but music and dancing  
from him. You do not see in his face that  
gravity and thoughtfulness that you find in an  
Anglo-Saxon or German. The extraordinary  
number of coffee and refreshment stands in and  
about all the cities, and the great number of  
people always seen about them, indicate  
clearly that one half of all the time in  
Italy is spent in and about such places.  
Seldom seen reading and always talking, what  
can you expect from the men of the country?  
Fond of admiration and of public assemblages,  
they always dress "well" as their phrase is,  
and, of course, they are dressed in fancy; hence  
we see elegantly dressed people in all public  
places.

In nearly every city in South Europe you will  
find a *cervio*, or public promenade and drive  
which, by-the-by, San Francisco should secure  
before all her property is stolen from her. Here  
they form a mutual admiration society, and, as  
at the Bois de Boulogne, all who are able drive  
about sunset their carriages up, down, and  
around, until they get tired of looking if not  
being looked at. This system of spreading  
yourself I find not at all disagreeable to our  
American ladies.

If we should compare the climate of Italy  
with that of California, we should say that Cal-  
ifornia has the most uniform, if not the best. I  
have yet to find evenings and mornings more  
pleasant in this, or any part of Europe, than I  
found in Stockholm and the surrounding country.  
In April we had more than a week of overcast  
weather, and a hail storm in Rome; since then  
it is often chilly, but otherwise so hot that you  
want to peel off your ordinary cloth coat. But  
Italy is beautiful. She is the ideal of what  
paradise was. No country can boast of such  
plains—rich in grain, fruit, and flowers, and  
mountains so bold and grand in contrast with  
her rich valleys. A country so lovely and fertile  
should be the abode of men worthy to be  
descendants of the Roman or Venetian. Under  
the enlightened administration of Victor  
Emmanuel, the country may prosper; but I fear  
not to a proper extent. When the poor are  
only educated to pray or to fight, there is but  
little hope of a country.

The capacity of the churches of Italy, as I  
said before, is sufficient to contain all the  
people, their exen, asses, furniture, and every-  
thing they possess that is movable. From  
morning to midnight they hear the sound of  
church bells, and every moment they have pre-  
sented before them an immaculate virgin or a  
crucified Christ. The future state being always  
before him, the modern Italian is found either  
drinking, smoking, gambling, talking, or sing-  
ing; sometimes he is found praying. What is  
the use of wearing out your brains in some  
difficult problem or invention when death is  
always before you? The poor, of course, in  
every country have to work, but no  
Italian like work enough to follow it  
if he can live without it. The possession of  
Rome by the French, and the possession of  
Italy by Austria, keeps a large standing  
army in Italy; hence we seldom go out without  
seeing processions of priests and soldiers.

In Milan, Verona and Turin, the newspapers  
are larger than in south Italy, and approach the  
size of the *Stockton Independent*. These cities  
are the most enlightened and advanced in Italy.  
But you see no eagerness among the people to  
see the last issue, as in our country. But the  
people of Italy are rather favourable to the  
United States, and for this we feel kindly  
towards them.

The physical structure of the Italian, though  
not so good as that of the British, is certainly  
equal to the French. It is only the intellectual  
part that exhibits deficiency, and this is due in  
a great measure to the peculiar institutions of  
the country and the subject of education.  
When two-thirds of the churches of Italy are  
turned into public schools, and the priests made  
common school teachers, teaching less of  
theology and more of the physical sciences,  
then, and then only, will Italy be a country  
worthy of her past.

THE FIRST TURNPIKE IN ENGLAND.—Exactly five  
hundred years have elapsed since a hermit, weary  
of the labour of having nothing to do, and tired of sitting  
the day through, by the side of the stone which  
marked the grave of St. Anthony's, a hermit who  
Chapel, on Highgate Hill—that stone which whist  
quently became known as Willington's—resolved to  
mend the ways between the summit of the hill and  
the hermit's cave. In the year 1460, the hermit  
was a man of some means, and he had the money  
to bring gravel from the top of the hill and  
laying it all along the uneven track which then, as  
now, bore the name of "Hollow Way." By digging  
where it was needed, and he contributed his  
cleverness and security to the vale, which  
neither had hitherto been known. Travel-  
lers blessed the hermit who had turned con-  
ductor of the highway, and the king of the time  
found their access to the shrine of St. Anthony's  
pleasant by him, and as for the benevolent hermit  
himself, his only regret was that in accomplishing  
this meritorious set for the good of his fellow-men,  
he had entirely exhausted all his fortune. The king,  
however, came to the rescue. He set up a toll bar,  
and published a decree addressed to "our well-  
beloved William Philippe, the hermit," that he and  
his heirs might know wherefore. The king  
supported him with the toll, and the hermit  
which had induced the hermit to benefit his  
people passing through the highway between High-  
gate and Emsfield, in many places notoriously  
wide and deep.

And in order that the toll might be main-  
tained and kept in repair, the king licensed the  
hermit to take toll, and keep the road in order, and  
himself in comfort and dignity. This was the first  
road-hack erected in England, and William Philippe,  
the hermit, was the father of the race of turnpike-  
keepers. —*Continental Magazine*.

Lieutenant Gunney, having obtained leave  
of absence from Malta, was travelling in Spain, when  
he was, taking flight at lightning, threw his rider  
over a precipice by the roadside. Mr. Gunney con-  
sidered that he was in a state of health, and  
picked up with his skull badly fractured, and con-  
vulsed to Cadix, where, after lingering some days, he  
expired.

The Somerset testimonial to Captain Speke was, the  
other day, presented to that adventurous explorer at  
the Ship-hall, Taunton, at the close of the quarter  
sessions. It consists of a pair of silver gilt chased  
furniture of the barbed, or water-lily, which  
which cost upwards of a thousand guineas.—  
*Reader*.

Our information from Georgia is to the effect that  
the efforts of the rebel sharpshooters to pick off our  
officers, feebly successful—much more so indeed,  
than ever before. Most of the first and recently im-  
ported Whitworth gun, which is said to be superior to  
anything in use by our forces. It is understood that  
these rebels pay as much as 1500 dollars a piece for these  
guns.—*New York paper*.

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

(From the Illustrated London News, July 2.)

THE Antiquity of Man is the subject of two papers  
read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences  
of Paris, and reported in *Rendue Comptes*.  
No. 70. M. Huxton after reporting his researches in the  
neighbourhood of Toul, in the Alpine division,  
comes to the conclusion that man has not preceded  
that deposit. In another paper M. Garrigou and  
Fitz wad, who for proving that, as the remains  
and man have been proved to be contemporaneous in  
the centre and south of France during the diluvial  
epoch, so also the cave bear (*Ursus spelaeus*) must  
have existed at the same period. They state that  
there is sufficient evidence that the bones of this  
animal which are found about the handiwork  
of man, having been formed into spoons, hammers,  
and other tools, made with a certain amount of care.  
The peculiarities of the fractures of these bones have  
been carefully studied by the above-mentioned  
scientists.

AN ANCIENT WATER-WHEEL, taken from the cop-  
per-mines of San Domingo, in the province of Alen-  
tejo, Portugal, and deposited in the Conservatory of  
Paris, was described at a meeting of the  
Academy of Sciences. The origin of mining in the  
district is lost to pre-historic times, and the names of  
many places, of Phoenician origin, testify to the fact  
that the mines of the district were worked by the  
Phoenicians. The water-wheel, which is of the  
most ancient type, is of the most perfect kind. It  
is about twenty feet in diameter, and is altogether  
formed of deal, except the axle, which is of green  
iron. It is remarkably light construction, and no  
part appears to be of metal. The axle is of iron,  
and is supported by a wooden frame. The wheel  
is worked by a small once more, and who brought the  
subject before the Academy, considers that  
the date of this wheel is at least  
2000 years old. The water-wheel was found in the  
mine of San Domingo, and is of the most perfect  
kind. It is about twenty feet in diameter, and is  
altogether formed of deal, except the axle, which is  
of green iron. It is remarkably light construction,  
and no part appears to be of metal. The axle is  
of iron, and is supported by a wooden frame. The  
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that the date of this wheel is at least 2000 years  
old.

The Mexican Basilisk is described by M. Sum-  
ichrath in his paper on Mexican reptiles, in the "An-  
nales de la Academia de Ciencias." He states that  
he was very much struck by the habits of this re-  
ptile, which he describes as being very much like  
the alligator, but much smaller. It is common on the  
margin of nearly all the rivers of the warm and tem-  
perate regions of Mexico. As soon as it is disturbed,  
it raises its head, and its eyes are fixed on the ob-  
ject which has attracted its attention. It is very much  
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A pair of shoes found on a dead rebel recently are thus described:—The soles and heels were of wood and appeared to have been sawed out by machinery. The uppers, which were very heavy, stiff, and badly tanned leather, were nailed across the wooden sole.



THAN and SON have received  
 tions to sell by auction, on THURS.  
 t, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 217,  
 th,  
 household furniture, and effects,



WEDNESDAY, half-past 2 o'clock, at CAMPBELL'S WHARF.

**SURPLUS STORES OR MORNING STAR.**

**HENRY CHATTO AND CO.** have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. Lloyd & Co. to sell, by auction, on **CAMPBELL'S WHARF, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.**

The surplus stores of Morning Star, comprising:

- Flour, in barrels
- Salt put in casks
- Pickles in jars, fine salt
- Lime juice, excellent soap
- Preserved milk, molasses
- Butter, vinegar, bread
- Refined sugar, butter
- Kaoline, tea, rice, and sundries

Terms, cash.

**THURSDAY, 29th September, 1864.**

**Candies.**

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 29th September, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,** 150 boxes candles, light weights.

Terms at sale.

**BACON HAMS.**

To Storekeepers, Grocers, and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 29th September, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,** 5 cases English bacon

5 ditto ditto hams.

Terms at sale.

**THURSDAY, 29th September, 1864.**

- Groceries
- Bacon and Bacon
- Olives's Stores
- Candies
- Congou Tea, &c.

To Grocers, Provision Merchants and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 29th September, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,** 1 box above goods, without reserve.

Terms at sale.

**EARTHENWARE**  
**CHINA**  
**GLASSWARE**  
**CONFECTIONERS' SHOW GLASSES.**

Just landed ex Warrata, Nineveh, and Royal Edward.

Highly Important  
To Earthenware Dealers  
To Glassware Dealers  
To Country Buyers,  
And others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Michael Samuels to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **FRIDAY, 30th September, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,**

110 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.,

**EARTHENWARE.**

1 inner service, bowls and saucers, bowls  
Plates, jugs, batons and stands, 4 ditto ware  
Chambers and bowls, cover, flat and baking dish, &c.

**METALLIC COVERED JUGS**

10 large metal covered jugs  
2 crates wall dishes  
1 crate large counter jugs.

**CUT-GLASS WARE.**

Decanters, vases, tumblers, glass, cruet, &c. Also  
5 cases confectioners' glasses.

Terms at sale.

**TOLL-HOUSE.**

Botany Road, Waterloo.

Day of Sale—**THURSDAY, 29th September.**

**F. E. RISHWORTH** has received instructions from the trustees of the Mudbank and Cock's River Coal and Lignite Auction, at the Toll-bar, Botany Road, on **THURSDAY, 29th September, at 2 o'clock afternoon.**

The toll-house, as it now stands.

Sold in consequence of the removal of the toll-bar to the Bridge.

In the Insolvent Estate of G. F. Barkmann, of Prince of Wales Theatre Hotel, Carlisle-street.

To Publicans, Furnishers, and others.

**WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock.**

By order of the Official Assignee, with consent of the Mortgagee.

Handsome Bar-fittings and Fixtures, Champagne, Leather covered Buttes; Loo, Dining and other Tables; Sofas, Couches, Carpets, Oilcloth, Fenders, Large Fire Grates, Bedding, China, and Glass, Picture books, Oblivions, Easy Chairs, Dining and Drawing Room Suits, Pictures, Ornate, China, Glass, Plates, ware, Sofas, Beds, Bedding, China of Drawers, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Kitchen Requisites, &c., together with the elegant Furniture of the adjoining Cafe; also,

The Stock-in-Trade.

**MR. H. D. COCKBURN** will positively sell by auction, **THIS DAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock.**

All the official assignee's interest in the goodwill of the Prince of Wales Hotel, together with the stock-in-trade, Houses, bar-fittings, and fixtures of the Hotel and Cafe.

Terms, cash.

To Tobaccoists and others.

**THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp.**

On the Premises, Botany Road, Redfern, near the Stirling Castle Hotel.

**MR. H. D. COCKBURN** has been instructed by Mr. McCarthy to sell by auction, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely.**

The stock-in-trade, comprising about 1 cwt. of tobacco, cigars, pipes, furniture, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Cottage, Bays  
Household Furniture, &c.

**THURSDAY, 11 o'clock, on the premises.**

2, Phillip-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, opposite Black's Hotel.

**MR. H. D. COCKBURN** has been instructed to sell by auction, on **THURSDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,**

Cottage, piano, chiffoniers, tables, chairs, sofas, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Harriet Cooper.

**H. VAUGHAN AND SON** have received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, **THIS DAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock, at No. 35, Balmain-street West.**

Quantity of groceries and sundries.

To the Merchants and Ship-owners of Australia and New Zealand.

Important Notice

**SALE BY AUCTION** without reserve, of the well-known iron Screw Steamship

**THE HUGHES**

503 tons gross, 426 tons net, 100 horse-power, built under special survey in 1855, and classed A1 by Lloyd's for 5 years from 1863.

She is the official assignee's known as one of the fastest and most serviceable boats in the colony. While running between Sydney and Auckland she made three consecutive voyages in 6 days 12 hours each, the distance being about 1400 miles.

Her capacity for cargo is unusually large. She has held on board 700 tons of sugar and measurement. Her qualifications as a sea boat are also well-known and approved of.

Her engines (by Marshall, of Shields), have three cylinders. For strength, compactness, finish, and ease of working, they have been pronounced unequalled in the colony.

The buyers will produce an ample supply of steam with any coal, and are in thorough order; the timbers will contain coal sufficient for five days' consumption.

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Printed and Published by JOHN PATERSON, at the "Herald" Office, No. 32, Rector-street, Sydney.